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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cholera in Germany

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN TROUBLES

Revolution Imminent.

"HOME RULE" MEETING.

Campaign Against Papacy.

FRANCE.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN TROUBLES.

PARIS, August 16.—Difficulties have arisen in Berlin in respect to the evacuation of the Departments of France still held by the Germans, and the French Government has in consequence refused to admit Alsatian produce to the French markets until after the German troops leave France.

THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly yesterday, M. Rivet submitted a proposition that the President communicate with the Assembly by means of messages.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, August 16.—Advices from Paris say the city is excited, and the situation is threatening. Trouble is anticipated from various sources. To-day is the fete of Napoleon the First, and the air is full of rumors that the army will revolt against the Versailles Assembly declare MacMahon Regent, and demand an empire. The people are leaving Paris in a stampede. Some believe that the Orleanist scheme is ripe for a *coup de etat*, now being pushed by a proposition to make Thiers the permanent executive, which, it is feared, would establish a government not monarchial. Thiers has no friends. He is hooted by republicans, royalists and imperialists alike. A crisis is approaching.

PRESIDENCY REFUSED.

PARIS, August 16.—It is rumored that the right wing of the Assembly has offered the Presidency of France to the Duke D'Aumale, and that he has refused it.

RE ELECTED.

VERSAILLES, August 16.—The Assembly to-day, re-elected Greivy President of the Chamber.

REJECTED.

The proposition to draw up a constitution was rejected by the Assembly.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

In the court martial to day, Mr. Tullier denied that he had anything to do with the assassination of prisoners or incendiary acts of the Commune, or that he had attempted to make himself dictator. The prisoners appeared much depressed.

GERMANY.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PAPACY.

LONDON, August 16.—It is stated that Bismarck has commenced a vigorous campaign against the papacy, and as the first blow, declared in Parliament and his official gazettes that he regards the Ultramontane Church as hostile to the State. He has broken off all relations with it not purely political, and has dissolved the Catholic Department of Ministry of Public Worship. He is intriguing for the establishment of an Orthodox Catholic party, which is the name applied to the opponents of infallibility, and actively supporting Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, who although excommunicated, has been elected by a vote of fifty four to six rector of a university. It has been announced by the Ultramontane organs that the State will treat as Catholics those persons who inhabited for rejecting the infallibility dogma.

THE EVACUATION.

BERLIN, August 16.—The *Provincial Correspondence* confirms the report that negotiations are pending for the complete evacuation of France, but affirms that the provocations offered to Germany by the French newspapers endanger the peace between the two countries. It adds that if the French offers to make early payments of indemnity are fulfilled, and there be no untoward disturbances of the peaceful relations, the withdrawal of the German forces from French territory will soon commence.

CHOLERA IN KOENIGSBERG.

LONDON, August 14.—In Koenigsberg, Prussia, on the 14th inst., sixty-two persons were attacked by cholera. Twenty-two died.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

The meeting of the Emperors and their advisers at Galstein is generally regarded as a pledge of peace. The French pretend to be indifferent to the meeting, and prognosticate an alliance between France and Russia.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MUNICH, August 16.—A Ministerial crisis is imminent.

IMPERIAL VISITORS.

BRUSSELLS, August 16.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite have arrived in this city.

ENGLAND.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, August 16.—The steamships Bremen and Dinan touched at Southampton. The Bremen and Caledonia touched at Moville and Glasgow. The Laplata arrived at Southampton from South America.

NEW YORK CITY FINANCES.

The statements in the New York newspapers in respect to the finances of that city, are the subject of editorials in most of the journals to-day.

CONVICTED.

The trial of Dobson, the American charged with scuttling an English ship, resulted in the conviction of the accused, who will be sentenced to morrow.

THE CHOLERA.

Advices from London state that fatal cases of cholera had appeared on three steamers, from Cronstadt to Hull, but the English authorities were taking every means to prevent its introduction. The ships arrived at their ports yesterday. Dispatches were received here announcing two fatal cases of cholera in Paris.

TELEGRAPH TO JAPAN.

LONDON, August 16.—Telegraphic communication is established with Japan. Messages have been sent from this city to Japan, and answers returned to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 16.—The House of Commons is rapidly disposing of the accumulated business before it. Customs and inland revenue bills were passed today.

STRIKE ENDED.

The miners strike in South Wales is practically at an end. No disturbances have taken place.

IRELAND.

"HOME RULE" MEETING.

LONDON, August 16.—An immense meeting was held last evening at Dundalk, Ireland, in favor of home rule. Fully twelve thousand persons were present.

SCOTT CENTENARY.

The Scott centenary was celebrated at Belfast by a banquet, over which Lord Dufferin presided.

ITALY.

ASSUMPTION FESTIVAL.

ROME, August 15.—The festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin passed off to-day with the customary ceremonies and in perfect tranquillity. The dome of St. Peter's and many public and private buildings were illuminated to-night.

GABIBALDI ILL.

FLORENCE, August 16.—General Garibaldi is very ill, and his son Ricciotti has been summoned to his bedside at Caprera.

JAPAN.

DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON.

YOKOHAMA, July 23, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—There was a heavy typhoon at Kobe on the 4th inst., which caused a loss of 400 lives. Several vessels were wrecked, including the Pride of the Thames. The Captain, two mates and steward were drowned. The damages to property are estimated at $500,000.

RUSSIA.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE DENIED.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 16.—The Czar has informed General Leflo, the French Ambassador, that no treaty of alliance between Russia and Germany is in existence.

Foreign Market.

LONDON, August 16.—Consols 93⅛. Money 93⅜, on account. 5-20s of '62, 93⅜; do '65, 93⅜; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40s 91. Extra interest.

FRANKFORT, August 16.—5-20s of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, August 16.—Rentes 55f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 8⅝@8⅝d. Red winter wheat 10s 8d. Corn No. 2 mixed 30s. Lard 43s 6d.

MICHIGAN

Kalamazoo Races.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug., 16, 1871.

Fero wins the 2:34 trot; Blink Iron the two mile and repeat; Emperor and Eclipse and mate the double team; and Sleepy John the 2:30 trot. M.

KALAMAZOO, August 16.—The second day of the Kalamazoo horse meeting commenced at nine o'clock this morning. About four hundred persons are in attendance. The first was a running race of two miles and repeat. The premium, $1,000, weight for age, was won by J. C. Simpson's horse Blink Iron in two straight heats. Regent was second; time: 3:39 2-5—3:47 1-5. The second race was for horses under five years old, mile heats, three in five to harness. The premium, $1,000, was won by L. L. Dorsey's Sellcadil Gold Dust in straight heats; time: 2:43 1-2—2:41 1-5—2:45 2-5. This afternoon the attendance was about five thousand. The first race was for double teams, horses that have never been 2:45; purse $1,000, mile heats, three in five. There were seven entries. The first heat was won by Wm. Edward's Cleveland team: time, 2:46½. The second, third and fourth heats and the race was won by the Pittsburgh team Emperor and Blair; time: 2:50½, 2:57, 2:56 2-5. The second race was for a purse of $3,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:30, mile heats, three in five, to harness; won by Sleepy John, owned by A. H. Trask, of Independence, Iowa, with four straight heats; time, 2:30½, 2:30¼, 2:28 3-5.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—It is reported that arrangements have been consummated between the New York Central and the St. Louis and Fort Scott Roads by which the former takes a long lease of the latter road, agreeing to build and equip it. The engineers will be immediately sent out, and contracts for grading and tieing the road will be made at once, the promise being given that cars will be running in less than twelve months.

SALE POSTPONED.

The case of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company versus Constantine Maguire, Collector of St. Louis county, to restrain the sale of the road for delinquent rolling stock of said road for the non payment of taxes, was argued before Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, at the chambers in Davenport, Iowa, yesterday. The court made a temporary order that so far as the application for an injunction is based upon alleged irregularities in the assessments, the Judge is inclined to deny the same but so far as the application is based upon the alleged exemption of said railroad company from taxation by the Legislature of the State, the judge takes the matter under advisement until 10 o'clock on or before the first Wednesday in October next, and meantime the sale is to be temporarily postponed. In conformity with the above, the sale of rolling stock has been postponed by the agreement of counsel on both sides until the 10th of October, and the sale of the road for the 20th day of September, unless further postponed by the Circuit Court, the collector's levy in the meantime to remain and continue effective.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

J. McLaughlin, a workman on the bridge here, fell from a pier yesterday, and in the descent struck his head against a barge, he then fell into the river and his body was swept away by the current.

PITTSTON PA.

The Recent Disaster.

PITTSTON, August 15.—The investigation as to the cause of the mine disaster will take place either to-day or to-morrow. The Inspector states it as his opinion that the cause is in doubt, whether it was caused by a fallen roof in an adjoining passage. Mr. Smiles, a Pittston and Elmira Coal Company Superintendent, thinks that the accumulation of fire damp had been standing in some unapproachable part of the mine for some time, and the fall of coal forced the gas upon the mining lamps, causing the explosion, and throwing down an immense amount of coal or rock, which disarranged the proper working of the air ways on which the miners depend vitally. A statement is made that an inspection has never been made, either by Inspector Blewitt, the mine inspector, or his predecessor, Nicholas Blewitt. He says that he is anxious to have a thorough examination made, as there are various ways by which the explosion may have been caused. There is no evidence that the men died by the concussion of the air. The men when found did not present the evidences of having survived long after the explosion. The son of David Owens, Richard, was found elasped in his father's arms. The boy was dreadfully burned and the father was not.

MUACH CHUNK, Pa., August 16.—It is thought the fire is all in one place, and is cooling off very fast. Water is still being thrown on, and if nothing new occurs the breakers will be started again on Friday.

OGDENSBURG.

Ex-Catholic Priest Assaulted.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., August 16.—Baron Decamia, who claims to be an ex-Catholic priest and a member of the Inquisition in Piedmont, attempted to speak here last night in denunciation of Popery. His remarks being offensive to the Roman Catholics present, he was violently assaulted and the meeting broken up. He was carried away in a carriage guarded by the police. He is advertised to speak again to-night, when it is probable he will be sufficiently protected.

Later—Thomas Daly, a railroad contractor, led the mob of Irishmen who made the attack on Baron Decamia. The hall which the Baron had engaged to lecture in this evening, and for which he had paid, has been refused him. Great excitement exists in consequence.

HARRISBURG.

The Evans Case.

HARRISBURG, August 16.—Auditor General Hartranft arrived here last evening. The report and vouchers of Evans will be taken up at once. He agreed that Evans had no authority to withhold commissions or any money of the State on account of commissions, and that they cannot entertain the questions of settlement with Evans until he pays all moneys he has collected into the treasury. Until then he must be considered in default, and a written notice to that effect was served on him by Hartranft and Mackey last night. When all the money is paid into the treasury they will then audit and pay his commissions as the law authorizes.

ARKANSAS.

Outrages.

LITTLE ROCK, August 16—The *Republican* to-day publishes a letter from Conway county, stating that a squad of armed men, disguised, went to the house of a colored man on the 14th, shot a dog and discharged their guns into the house, but did not hit any body.

Another statement says a difficulty occurred between the road overseer and some of his hands, but no particular outrage was committed.

BUFFALO.

Canal Shipments.

BUFFALO, August 16—The steam canal boat Cathcart left here this morning at eleven o'clock, loaded with 14,200 bushels of corn, 33,000 pounds of grindstones, and 18,500 pounds of pig iron. The destination is New York.

SARATOGA.

Speaker Blaine Serenaded.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Two Parties Compared.

THE "NEW DEPARTURE."

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 16—Mr. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was this morning serenaded at the Union Hotel. Ten thousand people were present. When Mr. Blaine appeared he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He was introduced by Mr. Sackett. After returning thanks for the personal compliment, Mr. Blaine went on to say that it seemed to him that there never was a time when there was less need of a speech, or when the facts of the public record carried with them their own argument. The two great parties must be judged not by professions, but by acts. The Republicans are in full power in Washington, and the Democrats in New York. There was no need to draw a picture which this brace of facts presents to every intelligent mind. In Washington every dollar of surplus funds was applied to pay the national debt, while in New York every dollar that can be wrung from the taxpayers is applied to the benefit of a private ring. Since the inauguration of Grant, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the debt has been paid, while taxes were repealed yielding eighty millions per annum. Without the aid of the leadership of Tammany, it would be impossible for the Democrats to carry New York, and without the State of New York their chance in 1872 is not worth recounting. The power of Tammany, with its money, in the North, and the power of terrorism in the South, are weapons relied on by Democrats to carry the national contest next year. Were it not for this, we should have place to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land. The united appeals of ten aspirants for the Presidential nomination of the Democracy would produce peace in the South. This brings to the test the sincerity of the "new departure." What is the "new departure?" Why, certain constitutional amendments having been regularly adopted and ratified, the Democracy refused to abide by them. In several instances every Democratic member of Congress voted against the resolutions in the House, declaring that these amendments be of binding force; but the late Vallandigham, discovering that this was an incipient rebellion, called a "halt," and the party in the north generally obeyed, resolving upon the whole that they would agree to submit to the Constitution of the United States, and this law-abiding spirit being so unusual with that party, and the sensation of constitutional power so great, they with one consent called it a "new departure." But we must be pardoned for a little incredulity as to the sincerity of the new departure until we see it bear fruit. We will pray and hope for the best, yet all the while be tortured with distrust. Where every man in the United States enjoys full rights under the constitution by the co operation of the Democratic party, then we shall have faith in the sincerity of this sudden conversion. He pointed to the Democratic rule in New York, as false to the first principles of religion, and aiming a deadly blow at American liberty in attempting to interfere with the Orange procession, and demanded for Protestants and Catholics alike the right to celebrate their anniversaries in their own way. With the course of the Democracy he contrasted the record of the Republican party, which showed no favoritism to any religious sect and was true to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence as to the law and constitution. He also eulogized its foreign policy, which was one of peace, and its history contained no more brilliant chapter than that which is recorded in the Treaty of Washington. Our differences with England were graver than those which existed between France and Germany, but we had settled it in a wise and Christia spir it questions which might have led to a greater war than that just ended in Europe. The speaker concluded with a glowing description of the progress and present prosperity of the country under a Republican administration. He pointed to a continent without a slave, a constitution perfect in all its elements of civil rights and personal liberty, increasing financial confidence, and a nation of forty millions, of the freest, happiest and most prosperous on the globe.

LOUISVILLE.

Found Dead.

A white man named Cook was found lying dead near Bagdad, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, yesterday. From the marks of gunshot wounds on the man's face it is evident he has been killed with a shot gun, in the hands of some person unknown, supposed to have been concealed in the bushes. Every effort is being made for the discovery of the murderer.

EXPLOSION.

George Slaughter, a colored cook on the steamer Sandy, while kindling a fire in a stove yesterday, with coal oil, the can exploded, burning Slaughter on the face and breast very badly. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before he was dangerously burned or the boat took fire.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Sea View House at Rye Beach, New York, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday morning. The fire was discovered in the servants' apartment. It was extinguished without material damage.

—At Lena, Ill., yesterday morning, Geo. Fleming, a lad of thirteen years, was thrown from a freigh. car while in motion, run over, one leg cut entirely off and the other badly crushed. It is feared he will not survive.

—Government Detective Thaw, in fer retting out a band of counterfeiters at Gallipolis, Ohio, yesterday, arrested Reuben Haig, a dry goods clerk employed there, and found a lot of counterfeit fifty cent currency on his person.

—While hunting yesterday morning at Gibson Station, (Ill.) on the line of the Michigan Central Rail Road, Geo. Reimn, a young man of Chicago, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. His remains were brought to the latter city.

—The terrible drought that has prevailed in Indiana for many weeks was effectually broken by a heavy storm yesterday. Rain fell in immense quantities, accompanied by a violent gale, which did considerable damage to roofs, fences and light frame structures.

—Hartford, Connecticut, voted yesterday by 1,250 yeas to 45 nays to authorize the issue of one million dollars in bonds to be used in procuring a site for and the building of a State House, for which five hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated by the State Legislature.

—Rails were laid across the Wisconsin river bridge at Merrimac, Wis., on Tuesday night, on the Northwestern Railroad. The first train crossed yesterday morning. The work is being rapidly pushed, and it is confidentially expected to have trains running to Baraboo by the first of September.

—A terrible thunder, lightning and rain storm occurred at Richmond, Ind., from four to six o'clock yesterday evening, causing heavy damages to stores and factories. The dry goods and grocery stores, in the lower part of the city were flooded and the streets in some places were impassable for a time.

—Major Lorenza Lorain, of the army, long an instructor at West Point, has been appointed Professor of Physics and Mechanics, and Prof. Chas. McMillan, of Rensseler Institute, Troy, as Professor of Engineering in the Lehigh (Pa.) University. This completes the corps of professors, and as the tuition is free, applications for admission are already numerous.

—The third regatta of the Madison (Wisconsin) Yacht Club, postponed from the 9th on account of the lack of wind, came off yesterday afternoon on Lake Wendata, the course being twelve miles and ten boats entered. The Marion won the first race in the first class, and the Lady of the Lake the second in the same class; time 2:15, Lady of the Lake 2:24. In the second class Extenuate won the first prize Nonpariel the second, and the Tustee the third.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Frontier Depredations.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Weather Report.

DECISION REVERSED.

Whereabouts of Mr. Brunot.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1871.

FRONTIER DEPREDATIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from the War Department extracts from a letter from the commanding general of the Department of Texas in relation to the removal of the Kickapoo Indians now in Mexico. He says they have been retained in Mexico by bribes, money and goods, as set forth in the report of Agent Mills. Depredations on live stock continue unabated. Marauders with their stolen stock have been traced time and again to the Rio Grande, and he is reliably informed that parties in pursuit can often see them from the north side of the river. The stock, in possession of other parties, is collected in convenient droves on the south side of the river for sale or distribution to the interior of Mexico. This gradual but heavy loss of property is perhaps very discouraging to the people. They are becoming desperate, and seeing a determination of the Mexican officials to retain the Kickapoo Indians in Mexico as a cloak for the real deeds of the Mexican people, they talk now quite freely of organizing themselves into armed bands and crossing into Mexico to recover their stolen property. This feeling is universal on the frontier since the recent developement with regard to the removal of the Kickapoo Indians. General Reynolds adds that it is believed that these depredations can be effectually and permanently stopped by pursuing the marauding bands into Mexico with troops, accompanied by the owners of the stock.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer remains sensibly stationary at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations, and westward. The area of high pressure has advanced into Minnesota, with a rising barometer from the centre of Lake Erie to Missouri and westward. An area of low pressure has developed over Lake Huron, and has advanced to the east southeast, and is now in eastern New York. The barometer, after rising considerably on Tuesday night in the Gulf States, is now again falling and is lower than it was yesterday. The area of highest temperature extends this afternoon over Virginia and Tennessee. Local storms are now reported from Louisiana and Texas, and from Arkansas to Lake Ontario, and partially cloudy and threatening weather on the middle and east Atlantic coast. Northwestery winds with clear weather prevail from Illinois northeast and northwestward. South and southeasterly winds are generally reported from the Atlantic coast.

Probabilities.—No material change is probable for Thursday on the Gulf coast. A falling barometer with cloudy weather and local rains will probably extend tomorrow over the Southern and Middle States. The area of low pressure with attendant rains will probably pass over Massachusetts to-night, and fresh winds from the southwest and northwest prevail from New York westward on Thursday.

DECISION REVERSED.

On the 16th of March last the late Commissioner Pleasonton decided that any writing, whether called a receipt or other wise, which contains a contract to continue in force any policy of insurance which has not expired, is exempt from stamp duty. Commissioner Douglass, on the 16th inst., in a letter to Collector Ames, of Providence, R. I., reverses this decision, and holds that any written contract made in the form of a receipt or otherwise, which renews or continues a policy requires the same stamp as the original policy, whether the renewal of the receipt is given before or after the expiration of the policy.

STEAM PROPELLERS.

The Treasury Department has decided that where a steamer is propelled by both high and low pressure engines, she is prohibited under the law from having the words "low pressure" painted upon her paddle boxes. The penalty for a violation of the above is forfeiture of the steamer. The Department has also decided that where the commander of a vessel in possession is part owner he cannot be disposed as captain and replaced by another commander, by the action of the other owners without an order of a court competent in the jurisdiction, even though a portion owned by such captain is but a fraction of such vessel.

INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS

Dr. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals, has made a report to the Treasury Department of the inspection of the hospitals in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Evansville and Cairo. The most important recommendation made in the report is the disposal of the present Marine Hospital and adjoining buildings at Pittsburgh, and the building of a new one some distance from the city. The condition of the hospitals is generally good.

ASKING FOR TROOPS.

In reply to a letter of Governor Potts asking that more troops be sent to protect settlers in the Gallatin Valley, Montana, the War Department informs him that it is deemed inexpedient to comply with his request, both on account of the smallness of the force of troops available in that region, and because the Indians seldom repeat their raids over the same ground.

PRINTING REVENUE STAMPS.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department is now engaged in printing a supply of internal revenue stamps, to comply with the demands of the service until the first of October, at which time it is expected the new stamps from designs approved by the late Commissioner Pleasonton will be ready for use.

COMMISSIONER BRUNOT.

A telegram was forwarded by the Board of Indian Commissioners to-day to the agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Portland, Oregon, requesting information relative to Felix Brunot, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When last heard from, Mr. Brunot was going up the Columbia River to visit the Umatilla Reservation.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that the National Banks designated as depositories for the new loan are not obliged to hold a reserve upon the funds paid into the bank upon the subscriptions to the loan and deposited to the credit of the U. S. Government. This ruling is approved by Boutwell, but does not apply to any other Government deposits.

KILLED.

Charles Elliott, colored, and Frank Harper were killed yesterday by a rock falling upon them while at work in a quarry near the Chain Bridge.

TENNESSEE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Tennessee Press Association arrived here last night. They are visiting the public departments to-day.

THE NEW LOAN.

Supscriptions to the new loan to-day were eighty thousand dollars.

Anniversary Celebration.

BENNINGTON, August 16.—The celebration anniversary of the battle of Bennington to-day is the most spirited ever known. There are fifteen thousand persons participating in the affair. Seth B. Hunt is President of the day, and Captain S. H. Shields grand marshal. Among the distinguished persons present are Governor Stewart, Major General Baldy Smith, General G. P. Foster, Major General Sibbetts, General Grout and Jim Fisk and staff with the Ninth Regiment band, the Twenty-fourth Regiment from Troy, Col. Steenberg and other military men. The orator of the day was Jasper K. Herbert, of New York. The procession was two miles long.

NEW YORK.

The Cholera—Meeting Postponed—The Corean Difficulty—Verdict in the Westfield Case—Custom House Inspectorship—Internal Revenue Changes—Hebrew Meeting—Political Items—New Motion—Bodies Identified—Westfield Relief Fund—Bergh Appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1871.

THE WESTFIELD EXPLOSION.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Westfield explosion find that the accident was caused by a defective boiler and a careless engineer, and that the company are responsible for both. The coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of the President, Superintendent and other officers of the ferry company.

VERDICT IN THE WESTFIELD CASE.

Coroner Keenan's jury, in the Westfield case, to-day returned the following verdict: "That the deceased, Andrew Coyle and others, died through a rupture or explosion of the boiler of the ferry boat Westfield, July 30th, 1871; that said explosion or rupture was caused by a flaw in the iron and by the negligence of Engineer Robinson in carrying an over-pressure of steam; that the company are responsible for the disaster; that the defect could have been detected if the Staten Island Ferry Company had had a competent superintendent, engineer and mechanics in their employ, and are therefore criminally negligent. We recommend to the District Attorney to take prompt action in the matter. We also think that the Government Inspection is very imperfect as now conducted." There was one dissenter, Mr. Kertlaud, who believed that the flaw could not be discovered by the ordinary method of inspection. Coroner Keenan, after the verdict, retired to prepare warrants for the arrest of the President, directors and superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company; also for the arrest of Robinson, engineer. Capt. A. Lair, of the First Precinct, to whom has been entrusted warrants for their arrest, received instructions from the Coroner to make only formal arrests and to accept their promise to appear before the Coroner at his office at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

The *Tribune* to-day in an article upon the Republican Conventions in New Orleans, says that every Republican must feel indignant at such indecent and wanton perversion of authority as that which resulted in the organization of two conventions in New Orleans. The call for a convention at the United States Court room in the Custom House building was a gross political outrage unprecedented in the history of the country. The disaffection among the Republican factions in this city continues to be discussed by the press and politicians At a meeting of the local organizations there was a denunciation of one wing of the Republicans by the other last night. The Custom House brigade was assailed at a meeting, in the Sixth Assembly District, of the Republican Association, and a few nights since a meeting was held by the Republican General Committee. Mr. Duganne, the presiding officer, said that the members opposing the Republican clube, though affecting to be Republicans, were at heart Tammanyites, and aiming at the destruction of the Republican party in the city. He also declared that there were many of them in the pay of Tammany Hall.

The *Times* of this morning, speaking of Republican politics, says that the dissatisfactions in the Republican ranks arises from the anger of the Tammany Republicans, who want to hold all the United States offices, besides those under the Tammany Hall, and that the number of persons who adhere to the old general committee cannot properly be described as Tammany Republicans; though men, calling themselves Republicans, and who have attained an eminent position in the party, have used their influence for the political and pecuniary interest of the Tammany ring. The headship of the Custom House organization mainly voted for Collector Murphy, who is charged with being tinctured with Tammanyism, on account of the fact that he was a Tammany delegate to the State Convention which put Hoffman in nomination for the Governorship, to which his accusers made frequent reference. The Custom House organization is vigorously fought by the Union Republican organization, which is principally under the guidance of Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, and which as a body refuses to recognize the former organization.

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

Advices from Washington state that no official dispatches have yet been received concerning the Corean difficulty, and that the accounts hitherto published are probably incorrect. The Chinese eastern question may involve a war by the western nations with China, from which our Government cannot escape. Other nations are interested in the Corean problem as well as ours, but the United States will not be likely to make war against Corea without the co-operation of the other western powers.

CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTORSHIP.

The vacancy created in the Custom House inspectorship by the death of Col. John M. Murphy, has not been filled by the appointment of the widow of the deceased, as heretofore reported. The place has been given to a country politician, notwithstanding the wishes of the President for Mrs. Murphy's appointment. It is said that Colonel Murphy declared that Collector Murphy was unfit for his position, and that the Collecior opposed Mrs. Murphy on this account.

HEBREW MEETING.

The Hebrew order of Resher Shel Baizel held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by representatives from all parts of the country. The question of life insurance was discussed. It was agreed to institute into the order a plan by which the family of each member at his death should receive one thousand dollars, to be raised by an equal assessment on all the members residing in the district in which he had lived.

NEW MOTION.

J. B. Cornell, through counsel, moved to-day in the United States Supreme Court, before Judge Sutherland, for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners of the new Court House to issue a requisition upon the Comptroller for the payment of a balance of $34,725, due on a bill for iron work on the new Court House by the firm of J. B. & W. Cornell, during the years 1868 and 1869.

MEETING POSTPONED.

A committee appointed by the signers of a call for a public meeting about the alleged frauds of the city accounts, say that the absence from the city of so many of the business men and leading citizens has necessitated a delay in every direction of the proposed meeting, but they promise to give public notice as soon as the return of the United States, and afterwards committed perjury by engaging in rebellion, shall be elegible to hold office.

The Senator also discussed the civil service reform; he said President Grant had recommended reform in this direction, and had, under an act of Congress, appointed Commissioners to examine the subject and report to him. Two of these gentleman were prominent editors, who had written voluminously in favor of this reform, but when they were put upon the commission and asked to devise something practicable they were met with difficulties at the very threshold, even constitutional difficulties. He hoped they would present something practicable to Congress.

He then discussed the questions of the tariff reform and taxation at considerable length, but presented little beyond his well known views on these subjects.

The audience listened to the Senator with marked attention, and very frequently loudly applauded him. The great bulk of the assemblage seemed to be in intense sympathy with the speaker.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Elections.

WILMINGTON, August 16.—The official returns of eighty-three counties show a majority of 16,231 against the convention. There are seven counties to be heard from, which will reduce the majority to about 4,400.

A PITTSBURGH correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, files more than two columns of the last Saturday's edition with a description of the wonderful Westinghouse brake.

ly arrived in this city to make arrangements to carry out the project.

WESTFIELD RELIEF FUND.

A billiard entertainment is to be given at the Antheneum on Saturday. The proceeds are to be presented to the Westfield Explosion Relief Fund. John McDevitt, of Chicago, and Morris Daily, of New York, will play.

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Henry Bergh, was to do day appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector, without a salary, with special power to visit and examine all the horse and cow stables within the city limits.

IDENTIFIED.

The two bodies found in the debris of the late fire at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, have been fully identified as those of Thos. Deruncey and his partner, McGee.

SAILED.

Among the passengers by the Scotia to-day for Europe are John F. Tracy, President of the Rock Island and Northwestern Railroads, and John Dickson and family, of Cincinnati.

THE HEAT.

The heat yesterday and to-day was excessive. Several cases of sun stroke are reported.

ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Limerick has arrived here.

Arrived, the steamer Allemania, from Havre.

ST. LOUIS.

Speech of Senator Morton.

ST. LOUIS, August 16, 1871.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, spoke at the Temple to-night to one of the largest audiences ever congregated in St. Louis. Hon. Henry T. Blow presided, and the platform was filled with a large number of the most prominent and influential Republicans in the city. Quite a number of ladies were present. During the day Mr. Morton was called upon by Senator Schurz, Governor Brown and many other prominent and distinguished citizens. Mr. Blow introduced the speaker with a few remarks in reference to the coming struggle for President, giving a few of the most prominent characteristics of the Republican and Democratic parties, and laying much stress upon the importance of the approaching contest.

Mr. Morton opened by referring to his visit to St. Louis in the early part of the war in behalf of some Indiana regiments, and then passed on to the subject of his address by saying: I am a Republican and belong to that party, because I believe its principles are the true principle of this Government; because it is the party that saved this Government, and I believe that the best and highest interests of this country now are dependant upon keeping that party in power for some years. The Republican party has some difficulties to encounter. One is that it has accomplished such great things within the last ten years. Very great things are consequently expected of it, and some of its members are not satisfied without the Republican party is entering on some new and great reform every day. It has some great work to register at the end of every week or month. If we shall proceed in consummating all that we have undertaken, if we shall secure to this country for all time the true results and fruits of war, if we shall establish peace in the States, if we shall secure to the people of all the States equal rights before the law, we shall have accomplished a great work, more than any other party in this country or any other country has accomplished. Our enemies are artfully whispering to us that our mission has been performed, that our duty is done, and that we may rest upon our victorious arms. The mission of the R-publican party will not be performed, if it can be said to have a special mission, until in all parts of the country the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments shall be accepted, not only in letter, but in spirit, until it shall be conceded, not for the sake of political expediency, but because all parties agree that they are right, and the right to vote is the fundamental law of the land. New questions will spring up from time to time, and we should try to dispose of them as they come, but we should not have too many irons in the fire at one time. The Republican party is the great reform party of this country. It has consummated the greatest reform in the course of ten years than all the parties that have gone before. But we have done one thing at a time, and when we have done one great work we have taken up the next, and so we shall go on, and if there are reformers who think the Republican party is not traveling quite fast enough for them, let me ask them if there is any other party they can go to that promises any reform at all. The spirit of progress and reform is the essential spirit of Republicanism and we shall enact the great reforms required for the country from time to time as the people are ready for them, and as the condition of country and as reason shall demonstrate their necessity. Therefore, I say to all reformers, be not impatient; you have more to hope for in the way of reform from the Republican party than from any new party that can possibly be formed. New parties are not made to order. There is no man in this country that has got capacity enough to build up a new party, nor is there any set of men that have that capacity. Great parties spring from great public events, or they come up from the unchangeable condition of the country, on the state of public opinions. The Republican party was called into existance by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that great breach of faith that shook this nation to its very foundations. That was in fact the beginning of war, and I tell you no other party can take its place, until it has proved false to its pledges, false to its principles, and until the public mind is satisfied that the reforms of the nation cannot be accomplished except by the formation of a new party. There are but two parties in this country now, and there will be but two parties for some years to come. What a decade may do, we cannot tell, what may do, we cannot tell, but there is no probability of there being a third party formed with any great national character during the next two or even for six years. It is, therefore, simply a chance between the Democratic and Republican parties. Every one knows that the Republican party leads into the Democratic party. Everything that tends to weaken the Republican party tends to strengthen the Democratic party. It makes no difference whether it is intended in that way or not; that is the absolute and inevitable result of it. Whatever weakens the Democratic party strengthens the Republican party. The Senator then passed to the subject of amnasty, and said but one disability now remains, upon those engaged in rebellion, and that is, that no man who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards committed perjury by engaging in rebellion, shall be elegible to hold office.

The Senator also discussed the civil service reform; he said President Grant had recommended reform in this direction, and had, under an act of Congress, appointed Commissioners to examine the subject and report to him. Two of these gentleman were prominent editors, who had written voluminously in favor of this reform, but when they were put upon the commission and asked to devise something practicable they were met with difficulties at the very threshold, even constitutional difficulties. He hoped they would present something practicable to Congress.

He then discussed the questions of the tariff reform and taxation at considerable length, but presented little beyond his well known views on these subjects.

The audience listened to the Senator with marked attention, and very frequently loudly applauded him. The great bulk of the assemblage seemed to be in intense sympathy with the speaker.

KANSAS.

To Be Hung To-Day.

TOPEKA, August 16—To-morrow is the day for hanging Mrs. Scales and Ford, for the murder of the former's husband, last November. An effort is being made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and numerous petitions are being sent to the Governor. But it is not believed he will interfere. The gallows are being erected under the building put up for the purpose, adjoining the Court House, and so arranged that no one from the outside can see what is transpiring.

Mysterious Murder of a Lady in Georgia.

A singular murder is reported to have been committed at the residence of Mr. Joseph Davis, in Bullock county, Ga., on the 9th inst., particulars of which the Savannah *Republican* gives as follows:

"About three o'clock Wednesday morning the inmates of Mr. Davis' house were alarmed by the loud screams of his wife. Her sister ran to the room and found Mrs. Davis sitting on the bed. As soon as she entered the room Mrs. Davis said, 'I am bleeding to death; run out and call some of the neighbors,' after which she sank down on the bed a lifeless corpse On examination it was found that some one had cut her throat, and from the nature of the wound it is thought that it was inflicted with a pocket knife, which was afterward found in a tub of water in the yard. At the time that the wound was inflicted Mrs. Davis was sleeping in bed with her two little children. Her husband was from home on a fishing frolic, and the sad news of this tragedy was as startling as it was unexpected. No one can account for the outrage, nor can it be even surmised who was the cowardly perpetrator."

THE Prince Imperial, Frederick William, of Germany, is described as, in build and bearing, a capital hero for a novel of the muscular Christianity school. He is somewhat above the middle height, deep-chested, a little square-shouldered, perhaps, and with that indefinable ease and freedom of movement which comes from personal strength and a proficiency in all manly exercises.

INDEED, Sancho, I must needs tell thee that when a man has not been taught to read, or is left-handed, or does not drink Pier, Dannels & Co.'s Cream Ale, it argues that his parentage was very low, or that in early life, he was so indocile and perverse that his teachers could beat nothing good into him.—*Don Quixotte.*

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—A splendid mare, fast safe

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. PLACE.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLOUSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112¾

UNDER the steamboat inspection law there are ten districts, as follows: 1st, San Francisco; 2d, New York; 3d, Baltimore; 4th, St. Louis; 5th, Galena; 6th, Louisville; 7th, Pittsburgh; 8th, Detroit; 9th, Buffalo; 10th, New Orleans.

The Inspector General is Joseph Belknap, and two assistant inspectors for each of these districts are to be appointed, one for hulls and one for boilers, who will constitute the local board. The new regulations went into force on the 1st of July last, and our steamboatmen must be governed accordingly.

A PIOUS NEW ENGLANDER, who has rushed into print, thinks that the numerous railway accidents which occur throughout this country are a "sort of Sapphira judgment" upon those ladies who occupy one half of a bench in a railway carriage with their persons and the other half with their effects, and then sweetly tell inquiring men, that the whole bench is engaged. We hardly go so far as this, but we often wonder what women call such assertions when they make them, as we have heard them do, when the aisles of the cars were crowded with weary travelers, who were compelled to stand. Do they call them prevarications, exaggerations, perversions or lies? Do they satisfy their consciences, or have they any to satisfy? Do they think that their satchels and water-proofs are more in need of rest than their fellow mortals, or is it that they fear contamination? It would be difficult for us to answer these questions, but we know a number of women who have every reason in the world why *they* should be able to answer them.

THE PR VATE CIRCULAR.

Chairman Wm. A. Wallace (Coffee Pot) in his confidential circular, addressed to the faithful, uses the following language. "The tide is in our favor, and the extravagance, misrule and *negroism* of the enemy are silently, but surely destroying them." We suppose, in the charge "extravagance" the "Coffee Pot" refers to the reckless expenditures in New York, where the Democratic ring of corruption lots, succeeded in adding over *fifty million dollars* to the city debt during the past two years, besides using up over *twenty five million dollars* each year, raised by taxation. Or may be, he was thinking of that Eden of Democracy, that soul's delight for the prodigal rebel, Kentucky—where the State Treasury has been drained to its last nickel, and the Treasurer was compelled to notify the public, that he had ceased to pay accounts against the State, until the tax gatherers should replenish the empty coffers. By "misrule," is most likely meant the miserable rule of Tammany in New York, where a peaceable procession was to be prevented, because a mob of desperate cut-throats had dared to threaten it with violence. A. Oakey Hall, the prince of misrule was no doubt, in the mind's eye of the Democratic Chairman, when he penned the words quoted above. We hardly know what he means by the last charge, that of "Negroism." We thought Mr. Wallace and his party friends, including our candid neighbor, the *Post*, had taken a departure from that topic, some time last spring, at least the PUBLIC were so informed. However, this is a "private and confidential circular," and possibly the real intentions of the Democracy are here "set down." Well, then, what does this secret charge of "Negroism" mean? Did not the Pennsylvania Democracy formally announce that they had accepted the 14th and 15th amendments? Does the 15th amendment not approve of the "negroism" hinted at, by permitting the blacks to vote? Therefore, has not Democracy, at least publicly announced that they endorsed so much of what they call "negroism?" But privately, perhaps they don't endorse it.

Again, Mr. Wallace hints as follows: "Notwithstanding this, *they* possess "*the spoils and offices.*" That is, notwithstanding "negroism," the Republicans hold the offices; and Democrats, to possess the same, must swallow (publicly) negroism and all. That's the old Democratic doctrine—"anything for an office." "Principles are nothing—spoils are everything." According to the brilliant youth on the *Post*, "they are becoming indoctrinated in the theory of office-holding" very rapidly, and now think themselves quite competent in "the theory."

The author of the *private* circular says further, "Make out your lists of reliable Democrats, *hopeless Radicals* (that's us), and doubtful men." The last are the men "in Buckram," very useful on certain occasions, when a few odd votes are wanted

In reference to naturalization, just address the Chairman; he can furnish any number of blank "papers," all properly colored and made to appear old, by virtue of sundry dips into the "coffee grounds." They will pass for genuine, as they were signed by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Eastern District, J. Ross Snowden, who is a good Democrat. Do this, and Democracy will live; fail to do this, and the aforesaid will remain as heretofore, in the rear, with "office and spoils" as far off as ever. This is the gist of the confidential circular. Great is Wallace, and greatly to be feared.

CITY HALL AGAIN.

Our readers will bear us out in the assertion that the *Post*, is usually in the advance in calling out for public improvements, for our city, such as parks, and others that we could name. But no sooner are these works inaugurated by Republican votes, than our Wood street contemporary begins to shout "Radical extravagance," "base expenditure of the people's money," and other such twaddle. The *Post* cannot deny this. Such conduct is unbecoming, whilst it tends to hinder the progress of much needed improvements. It has lately been frantic in its shrieks for A PARK, and people who would vote for the project, members of Council, and citizens who are not in office, have put to us the question, "are the *Post* and the Democrats not advocating this measure merely for the sake of afterwards charging its expense on the Republicans?" So our neighbor will see, that its frantic screams at the extravagance of Republicans, in and out of Council, are turned against the pet project of its friends, and its influence in this direction is destroyed. In reference to the cost of City Hall, the *Post* knows as well as we do, that every dollar charged, has gone into the work, not one cent of it is charged as clinging to the fingers of the Commissioners. It has referred to the cost of the Mercantile Library building, and we will just say here that that building cost nearly eighty thousand dollars *more than its originators* had counted on. Also in the case of the Third Presbyterian Church building, after financially ruining its contractor, there remains upwards of fifty thousand dollars worth of material and work necessary to complete it. The case is rare where a large building is completed on the first estimate of its cost—changes are frequently suggested as the work progresses, and improvements are added to the original designs, which increase the cost. These facts are well known to the *Post* people, and yet they continue to insist that City Hall should be completed for the estimate made by the architect. It might be stated that originally, it was suggested to use wood, for joist, etc., but the Commissioners wisely, we think, afterward decided, in order to make the building completely fire-proof, to use nothing but iron. It has been stated in these columns that all of the heavy contractors on the City Hall building are Democrats, whilst all (we believe) of the Commissioners are Republicans. Does this look like "the Ring growing rich;" does it not have the appearance of the absence of all favoritism, and a determination on the part of the Commissioners to utterly ignore politics in the matter, and to give the work to the "lowest and best bidder." Therefore, we say in view of what we have before written, it comes with bad grace from the *Post*, either to *charge* extravagance, or *insinuate* charges of fraud, when it knows there are no just grounds for either. It now attempts to deny, that it has intimated *fraud* of any kind has been committed. It need not do this, as a dozen such extracts as the following could be cut from its columns during the past two weeks, and if they were not intended to hint or insinuate that the city was being defrauded, what in the name of common sense did they mean?

It is suggested that there was a clear profit of $100,000 on the stone work of the City Hall. Who got it? Did the Ring divide fair?

Now there is but one conclusion to be drawn from this whole affair, and that is viz: If such men as compose the present City Hall commission, are not to be entrusted with large improvements, and the expenditure of the city's funds, such improvements should cease until better men are found. We shall then have no new water works, no park, no more corporation work done, and Pittsburgh must stand forever, where she now is, for we believe, and sincerely so, that better men will never be found than the present City Hall Commission.

CHICAGO--PITTSBURGH.

By a recent census taken of Chicago, that city is made to contain about 335,000 people. This, if correct, ranks it the fourth city in the country, New York being first, then Philadelphia, next Brooklyn. Taking it for granted that these latest figures are accurate, what giant strides has this young city made in the last thirty years? At that time there were but a few straggling log cabins, inhabited by Indians, half-breeds and border traders on the ground, where now stands this bustling mart, with a third of a million of souls. Since then, the foundations of the city, the ground that it rests upon have been raised several feet, in order to place it on a plane higher than the surface of the lake. Grand blocks of marble, iron and granite buildings have been erected, equal to any in the world Within the memory of many people who are yet young, this colossal city was a blank prairie, half of the year covered with water. Like very magic, it leaped into its greatness and splendor. The fabled sories of the east can hardly surpass what here has become a magnificent reality And Chicago is not completed, nor even resting Its citizens claim that the next thirty years will exhibit even greater and more wonderful and bewildering results than the past has done. A million inhabitants is confidently anticipated by the most moderate of its prophets, whilst some count with equal confidence, and might we not dare to suggest with equal reason, upon three-four and five millions, as the result of the next thirty years of growth. Great as Chicago undoubtedly is, the imaginations, and the ambitions of its people have kept even pace with its progress. Pittsburgh is three times as old as Chicago, dating from the earliest habitations of white men, why is it not as large? Here is a question which might puzzle the philosphers, and indeed we would much prefer to pause before entering upon the discussion of it. We have apparently much greater material resources than our west ern neighbor. Iron, coal, lumber, oil, and salt in the most abundant supply, are at our hand, and only require the investment of capital to secure for us an enormous trade. None of these are to be had at Chicago, and if we except the product of the pineries away north of it, and the farm product of the surrounding country, it is absolutely barren of productiveness. What then has caused this wonderful growth? The peculiar situation of Chicago, at the foot of the great chain of lakes, and on an almost direct line with the leading eastern cities, thus making it on the through route between the east and the west, has been a powerful assistance in its growth and development The uncertainty of the Ohio river for transportation throughout the summer and fall, has caused their vast farm products to seek the great central *entrepot*, where enterprise and capital were among the first to complete a railway system connecting the east with the Mississippi. Having thus secured the handling of this immense grain product, it was only a correlevant work to build upon it, and expand with it, until the present time What Chicago lacked in natural resources and material wealth, it made up in unbounded energy, and unceasing labor. Capital was forthcoming from New York and other eastern cities, because Chicago would pay unheard of rates of interest. The rapid advance in the price of real estate enabled its people to outstrip all others in the search for money. Lots have been known to double their value in a night time, and squares of fancy property have made their owners wealthy in a few months. Again we come to the question why is Pittsburgh not as large and great as Chicago? It might be answered by asking another question. Why is the Ohio river not improved? Why is this great natural internal high way, which, with the expenditure of one-half of what Chicago's railways cost, is capable of carrying the products of a hemisphere, not made available during the entire year? Here, we believe, is the true secret of our backwardness. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion that had this river been improved, and navigation been opened up throughout the year, our city would at this day have been far ahead of any Western rival. We say further, that if we had four feet of water from here to Cairo, at all times, our population and our manufactures would double in the next thirty years. What is to prevent it? the people must have manufactured goods, must have coal, iron, steel, glass, oil, lumber and the thousand and one articles made therewith, and Pittsburgh can supply them at cheaper rates than any other city in the land. The trouble has been with our difficult and uncertain transportation. Railroads, to be sure, now afford vastly increased facilities over former years, but they cannot carry all that we can make. If we had a *dozen* railways leading west and south, they could not begin to transport the goods and the materials that we can supply, and that those sections will by and by require. Therefore, we think, that it is yet, of the greatest importance to improve the Ohio, and give us an uninterrupted outlet to the vast country lying beyond us. Who will move in the matter? What public spirited citizen will take hold of this great work and push it through to a successful end? We think we can promise him fame, honor, reward. His name would be, for all time, linked with the growing greatness of our city, and future generations would bless his memory, and perpetuate his fame. Give us slack water on the Ohio, and the chains which have so long bound the iron giant to his native hills, whilst pigmies have sought and grasped the spirit of progress, will be broken, and Pittsburgh will not remain the sixteenth city of the nation.

The Importation of Iron.

Early this year we called attention to the enormous consumption of iron, and especially railway iron, in the United States. The consumption is still proceeding on a vast scale, and the United States have now become our best foreign customer for railway iron, having pushed Russia and India comparatively into the background. In October, for instance, we sent to the United States 28,219 tons of railway iron, as compared with 18,743 tons in October, 1869, and 18,723 tons in October, 1868. Again, in the first ten months of this year we exported railway iron to the United States to the extent of 341,629 tons, against 262,829 tons in the corresponding ten months in 1869, and 228,091 tons the corresponding ten months of 1868. The increase in the exports to October 31, this year, was thus no less than 78,800 tons, comparing 1870 with 1869, and 114,538 tons comparing 1870 with 1868. The increase in the demand for our railway iron among the Americans has thus been even greater this year than in 1869; and the extent of our commercial relations with the United States, in the matter of railway iron, may be gathered from the fact that of the whole exports of British railway iron made to October 31, this year 36 per cent or something over one-third, went to the United States.

Yet the Americans appear to be making great efforts to render themselves independent of foreign countries in the matter of iron. A report, drawn up by the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, shows a wonderful expansion in the iron trade of the Republic. Several of the Western States, which a few years since were dependent upon other sources for their pig iron, now practically meet their own wants in that particular. The total production of anthracite pig iron in the United States stood in 1860 at 519,211 tons; in 1869 it had risen to 917,160 tons. The production of bituminous coal furnaces appears to have increased with equal rapidity; it amounted in 1869 to 553,341 tons, showing an increase of 63 per cent, over the production of 1868, or 74 per cent. over that of 1867, and of 105 per cent. over that of 1866. While the production last year stood at 653 341 tons, it amounted in 1854 to only 54 485 tons; and in the fifteen years, ending with 1869, inclusive, the annual average increase in the make was 54½ per cent. The production of charcoal made pig iron in 1869, in the United States, was 392,150 tons, viz., 38,000 in the New England S ates, 134.000 tons in the Middle States, 206,500 tons in the Western States, and 13,650 tons in the Southern States. In the last named States a number of old charcoal furnaces, which were out of blast when the war ended, have recently been repaired and relighted. Three of these relighted furnaces are in Alabama—a State which is making a great effort to develop her mineral resources. The total production of pig iron of all kinds in the United States last year, was 1,916,641 tons, and the strides which the production is making are reflected in the fact that it has been more than doubled in four years.

All this is interesting enough, but we must pass on and see what America is doing in making railway iron to supply the wants of her ever-expanding railway network. Well, in 1861, American railway iron was made to the extent of 189 818 tons; in 1869 the total had risen to 593,586 tons. But even then, the Americans had in 1869 to import 345,090 tons, making with the 593,586 tons manufactured by themselves, a total consumption of 938,676 tons; and, taking into consideration the growth of the American railway system, the railway iron requirements of the Republic for the next five years are expected to average upwards of 1,000,000 tons per annum. The production of American rolling mills, besides rails, in 1869, was 642,429 tons, comprising 292,500 tons of bar and rod iron, 86 829 tons of sheet iron, 68,000 tons of plates, 17,200 tons of hoop iron, 146 400 tons of spikes and nails, and 72,000 tons of axles, etc. Of the same description of iron the United States imported 120,795 tons, making a total consumption of rolled iron other than rails, in 1869, of 763,215 tons. Notwithstanding the substantial progress which the American trade is making, the United States thus still continue to draw large supplies from Great Britain, the shipments thence to the Union of all descriptions of iron reaching an aggregate of 596,554 tons. Of this quantity, 300,346 tons consisted of rail, so that, after all, the work of railway construction and maintenance among the Americans is the great cause and mainstay of their large consumption of iron.

Will this large consumption continue? We think it will, because however strenuous the exertions of the Americans may be to develop their resources, and to stimulate the production of their own metallurgical interests, there never was a time in which so much activity was displayed in the Republic in the work of railway construction. In California, for instance, three or four great lines are now being built, and there is scarcely a State in which kindred projects are not on hand. A rumor comes to hand from San Francisco that a grand consolidation is about to be formed between the Pacific Railroad and its Eastern connections, on the one hand, and China and Australian steamship lines on the other hand, with a view to the control and development of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. For this purpose a new company is to be formed, embracing the stockholders of both the railroad and steamboat companies, and it will be placed under the official management of several well-known English and American capitalists. But if this enterprise aims at the creation of any thing approaching a monopoly, it is not likely to come to much, it is rather likely to develop new competitions. The railway and steamship seem likely to absorb and to create more and more American capital and it is impossible to assign any limits to the demand for iron in the United States. —*London Colliery Guardian.*

A Suggestion to Queen Victoria.

Victoria has in her royal noddle an idea which will, probably, prove more valuable than the crown upon the outside of that member, Koh-i noor diamond and all. Indeed, it is an idea which will, perhaps, go further than anything else Her Majesty could do toward retaining that bumble upon her now much-impreciated occiput. It is this: The Queen has issued an order directing that the sermons preached in the Royal Chapel henceforward shall be reduced—"boiled down," as Miss Anthony would say—"razeed," as a British tar would, perhaps, designate it—from one hour's to twenty minutes' length. This is a step to the right direction, and will, doubtless, be no less satisfactory to the Queen's preacher than to the royal household. Why not, then, multiply the benefaction by forty thousand, or thereabouts, and have a royal warrant ordering the general boiling down of sermons all over the United Kingdom? Who knows but that the pats, now clouded, from Balmoral Castle to popularity, lies through some such royal *coup d'etat*—or, rather, *coup d'eglise*—as this? Think of thirty thousand hours of sermon per Sunday arrested by a single stroke of the royal goose-quill? Where would the House of Lords be, then, with their truculent vote of censure?

A GENTLEMAN in Swan Hill, Massachusetts, has recently imported from Europe a selection of poultry noted not only for their serviceable and game qualities, but for their remarkable intelligence. At the sound of a bell they skip up a ladder, and while awaiting their meal on the second floor, preserve the utmost decorum, standing in file, awaiting further orders. The meal being placed before them, one at a time, is considered inviolate until all are served, and even then they remain absolutely still a second sound of the bell gives the signal. During the meal there is no interference with each other's portion; the utmost propriety is observed, and as each fi ishes his repast, he stands quietly awaiting the bell which announces that the meal is over, when in military style the fowls proceed in single file down the ladder to disport themselves as they please.

POLITICAL.

IN Kentucky the Democratic vote is five thousand larger than it was at the previous election of Governor, and the Republican vote is fifty thousand larger.

THE Massachusetts Republican Committee voted not to change the time of holding the convention. This is supposed to be a defeat for Loring. The Convention will meet September 27th.

THE Democrats and Labor Reformers of New Hampshire are quarreling again about the division of offices. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Weston has overlooked the Labor Reformers in the local appointments.

ALTHOUGH both political parties in Cincinnati refuse to make the Sunday question an issue in the next election, the advocates of each side of the question declare their purpose to vote for no candidate who will not pledge himself to their views, and that the elections will be much influenced by this issue.

THE Mobile *Register* thinks it will be a shame if the "departure" is insisted upon, and allowed to disturb the harmony and endanger the triumph of the Democratic party. It insists that it is a firebrand, say what men will, and that every patriot hand in the Democratic ranks should be swift to seize and cast it from out the family circle.

A WRITER in the New York *Times* having asserted that the so called "Republican General Committee" of that city, of which Mr. Horace Greeley is President, is opposed to General Grant, and that it would require "rare courage" for Mr. Greeley to admit the fact, the *Tribune* says: "Mr. Greeley does not himself favor the renomination of General Grant, and is prepared to give his reasons at the proper time."

FOR several months, it is asserted, a movement has been in progress in Toronto, for the grand organization of Roman Catholics for political purposes. A league has been formed, local committees have been formed in every ward, and it is proposed to extend its influence over the entire Province. The object is said to be to secure from the governments which may be in power in Ottawa and in Toronto a share of the offices.

ONE of the Democratic papers in Texas, which is very free to express its honest sentiments, says: "We want no departures, but a strict adherence to the government of the fathers—a white man's government—controlled and upheld by white men, for the benefit of the posterity of white men, and them only. Hence, away with the Fifteenth Amendment. State sovereignty and white supremacy—less than this is servitude most vile."

GERRIT SMITH prefers the title "Anti-Dram-Shop" to "Prohibition" for the party to which he belongs. He announces, at the end of a printed circular which he has spread broadcast over the State, rallying the opponents of the dram-shop to the anti-dram shop cause, that the Nominating Convention of the Madison County Anti-Dram-shop party will be held in Peterboro on the 1st of September, and the Nominating Convention of the New York State Anti-Dram-shop party will be held in Syracuse on the 6th of September.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Mr. Jewell's friends claim that he has great political strength in Central and Western Massachusetts. The friends of Messrs. Washburn, Rice and Jewell combined, greatly outnumber the advocates of Dr. Loring, while Gen. Butler has but little real strength in the Republican ranks. His followers are really the 'odds and ends' of several small parties, most of whom, like Wendell Phillips, are antagonistic to Republican supremacy in Massachusetts. The young Democrats, who appear to have become masters of the situation and to have stirred their party to its foundations, are in favor of an entire change of the State ticket the coming fall. Anti-war Democrats now have but little sympathy from them."

THE Hon. Robt B. Roosevelt, member of Congress from New York (IVth District), and editor of the *Citizen*, sees breakers from the forecastle of the Democratic ship, and gives up the old hulk as doomed to sure destruction. He says, in the last number of his paper: "As matters stand at present, Democracy is almost sure of defeat in 1872," and further on in language still more positive, he concedes that the New Departure, the anti-Orange riot, the exposure of Tammany's rottenness, (though, in his opinion, of slight consequence in their operations on New-Yorkers), "have produced their effect in the country, where, with the aid of the anti-Catholic feeling, *they have dug the grave of Democracy, and will bury it in the approaching Presidential election.*"

THE willful neglect of so many honest citizens in all our large cities to vote, moves the St. Louis *Democrat* to say: "It ought to be made disreputable not to vote. He who selfishly fails to vote is as thoroughly bribed as the wretch who pockets a dollar for his vote. The intelligent and respectable citizen finds himself just at present too comfortable, or too incratively engaged, or too much in danger of losing a few dollars, or of failing to make as much money as he might, and so declines to vote, for a consideration. In effect, his absence from the polls counts just one vote on the side opposite to that he would have voted for. Thus, he has voted for the enemy or for a bad man, for a consideration. This is the naked fact, and it ought to brand the non-voter with dishonor."

Dr. Ignatius Von Dollinger.

The New York evening *Post* recently had this translation from the Leipsic *Gartenlaube*, No. 24, of this of year, the following interesting particulars concerning Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, evidently from the pen of a Catholic:

"When I for the first time stepped over the threshold leading to the rooms of the great scholar Ignatius von Dollinger, the indefatigable and intrepid champion of liberty of conscience, I first entered a reception room, which was distinguished from the others only by high glass cases filled with books.

"This was to be my first interview with the highly revered man; thus far I had only corresponded with him. His sister apprised him of my call, and presently the old Ajax of anti-infallibility appeared and after the first greeting he kindly invited me into his study.

"Dollinger is a man of medium size and slender form, commanding, yet heart-winning in his appearance Nobody will call his face handsome, yet it will interest every thinking observer by what may be called the beauty of thoughtfulness. Although Dollinger, the son of the renowned Professor and High Medical Counsellor Ignatius Dollinger at Bamberg, was born in 1779, his hair has not grown gray, and his whole appearance indicated that the will live to a great age.

"They say his eye is somewhat cold and stony. I have not found it so. It is true that while talking he often looks far before himself, as if he saw something afar, visible only to him; but when his look smilingly returns, it commands sincere and affectionate reverence. There is a great amiableness in the scholar who has traveled through such enormous fields of knowledge and has made them his own. Yet he does not grow old by his studying; he intellectually remains young and fresh by his work. Cosmopolite in every respect, possessed of ample connections, modern in scholarship, he is antique only in the absence of wants. He told me he wanted to be as free as possible, and he therefore has resolved not to become accustomed to any wants, because he is only without them that man is truly free. In former years he had liked to keep a dog, but he had renounced that wish, lest he should find it necessary to him. A professor, a friend of mine, he said "would often have liked to stay at home, but was compelled to go out because his dog wanted to go." And thus Dollinger has no domestic animal, not even a bird. He does not snuff, he does not smoke, he drinks nei her wine nor beer. He rises at four o'clock in the morning and goes to bed at nine o'clock in the evening. At one o'clock in the afternoon he takes his plain dinner; then, with the exception of a glass of water in the evening, nothing is taken by him until the next morning.

"This regularity and abstinence secure the extraordinary working power of the old scholar. His character, pure as adamant, which slander does not dare to attack, even in these days, his benevolent affability, with which he kindly meets every visitor, the modest, hearty conduct of the man, who has become old in struggles and proud in victories: these are the things which render intercourse with him so profitable.

"Dollinger's residence is high and spacious, and the handsomest rooms are occupied by his library, which numbers more than thirty thousand volumes, and which he jocosely calls his better half.

"His study, which for more than thirty years has all witnessed the impressions and occurrences, all the stirring contrasts which have crowded in this man's life, is not very spacious. At the window there stands a large, desk, before it a black arm-chair. To the right, in the corner, is a broad sofa, on which double the head has often rested, heavy with cares and thoughts since those days of the year 1861, the turning point in his life, when he delivered the so-called Odeon lectures, discussed the possibility of the loss of the Pope's temporal power, and believed himself entitled to propose reforms for the government of the Papal territory. From that time he, who had been considered as the head of the Ultramontanes, has become the object of attack of many Catholics, particularly of the ecclesiastics of Germany who were educated in Rome. The *Civilta Cattolica*, in particular, has made a practice of defaming Dollinger.

"On the walls of the study there are to be seen book-shelves reaching to the ceiling, a few plain pictures in gilded frames and a clock, whose low, soft strokes also touch one sympathetically, and do not disturb the quiet calm of those rooms, but make it the more distinctly felt.

"I spent ever-memorable minutes near the great man. * * *

"To the question whether all his latest experience had not embittered his heart he calmly and greatly replied, 'I have seen it coming for two years, and that for which one is prepared is the easier to bear."

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----

CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet.

They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

FOUND DROWNED

But was identified by having his clothes marked with THE KIDDER'S RAVEN INK.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets

Have th s day received a very large stock of Low, Son & Hayden's Chinese Elderflower Brown Windsor, Honey and Gl ycerine Soaps, in one pound and half pound bars. also Lowe's, Lubin's and Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes, which we offer at the lowest prices, by the d zen or single bottle. Don't fail to call and examine our splendid assortment. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG STORE.

Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair.) streets.

HELP FOR THE NERVOUS.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram: that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with a gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather towards the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstance, a tonic to the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and the least exciting. It braces the nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so that there is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, it is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. E amine the label and the *fac simile* of the signature of the firm; see that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy P. S.—Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement. NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff Joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
Opera House Billiard Hall and Dining Rooms,
On SATURDAY, August 19,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
The Billiard Hall is the largest and finest fitted up place in the State.
Exhibition Games in the afternoon and evening.
ELEGANT DINING ROOMS,
FINEST BAR IN THE CITY
Fifth Avenue Entrance through Opera House Hall. au11:y7

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at l w at cash prices. au11:y13

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
jy7

EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHERRY STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Work. au6-s29

P. C. DUFFY,
148 GRANT STREET.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of STOVES, TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES FIRE IRONS, &c., which he offers to purchasers at very low prices. Call and examine my stock. ap1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Black Dress Goods.

New Black Alpaca Lustres.
New Black Poplins and Cards.
New Black Wool Delaines.
New Black French Merinos.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Tycoon Repps for Ladies' and Gents' Wrappers.
New All-Wool Poplin Plaids.
New Fancy Dress Goods.
New Plain Colored Dress Goods.
New Japanese Robes, all colors.
New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New Cas imeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
New Flannels of all kinds.
New Dress and Shirting Prints.
New Bleached Table Damasks.
New Unbleached Table Linens.
New Shirting Linens.
New Black Linens.
New Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
New Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
New Foreign and Domestic Ginghams.
New White and Gray Blankets.
New Heavy Coverlets.
New Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Velvateens, Velvetoens.
New Silk Finished Velvets.
New Plain and Twilled Velveteens.

ALL FRESH GOODS,
Just Opened,
At the Lowest Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Gents' Summer
UNDERWEAR.
THE PLACE TO BUY,
Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.
Undershirts, with long and half sleeve,
Lisle Thread Undershirts and Drawers,
Balbriggan Underwear,
Silk Gauze Underwear
Jean and Linen Drawers.
THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars and Cuffs,
BRITISH AND LISLE THREAD
HALF HOSE,
Scarfs and Neck Wear
OF ALL KINDS.
SATCHELS & UMBRELLAS,
Buff Sun Umbrellas,
SHIRT FRONTS, SUSPENDERS, &C.
Choice and Seasonable Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
ALL AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
au16

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Prodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, see SISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
336 LIBERTY ST. 2D FLOOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

New Striped and Plaid Nainsooks.
New Plain Nainsooks and Swisses.
New Towels and Table Napkins.
New Turkey Red Doylies.
New Woolen and Felt Table Covers, printed and Embossed.
New Felt Stand Covers, Embossed.
New Woolen Yarns.
New Hamburg Edgings and insertings.
New Bonnet Laces.
New Silk Fringes and Fancy Trimmings.
New Infants' Embroidered Waists.
New Infants' Embroidered Robes.
New White and Gray Corsets.
New Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, all sizes.
New Bonnet Ribbons, all colors.
New Black and Colored Sash Ribbons.
New Linen Collars, Lace Trimmed.
New Lawn Undersleeves, with Lace and Linen Cuffs.
New Hemp Skirts and Bustles.
New Stella Scarfs and New Shawls.
New Gents' White Dress Shirts.
New Gents' Calico Shirts.
New Gents' Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
New Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves.

A Complete
NEW STOCK
Just Opened,
At the Lowest Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Rellab'e Securities.

Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

ap9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871. }

The gold interest payments by the Treasury on the first of September on account of the 10-40 bonds will be under $5,000,000, and there is no prospect, in view of the large absorption of gold for customs, of any increase in the supply until November, unless the Secretary should increase his sales. The New York Express thinks it evident "the gold market is at the mercy of 'Commissioners,' 'Syndicates' and 'Combinations,' and that cash gold can be perodically 'squeezed' to the detriment of the export trade of the country by the consequent demoralization of the foreign exchanges, and in view of this condition of affairs, that the gold-room is likely to be the scene of more activity and possibly frequent fluctuations, in the future. In regard to the foreign exchanges, it is proper to remark that they have been depressed to a considerable extent by the continued investment of foreign capital in this country."

—The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

"The amount of wheat on the New York canals was increased from the 5th to the 9th inst., about 300,000 bu. The rail receipts of wheat now average about 200,000 bu per week at the ports. There is now a very considerable movement of the new winter wheat from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Sandusky, and the movement from these ports is, usually, of short continuance. The stocks of wheat in Chicago and Milwaukee are less than at any time before this season, aggregating at both places on the 5th inst., 878,284 bu. Although the visible supply of corn is nearly 8,500,000 bu, the amount in transit is about 3,700,000 bu. The visible supply of oats has been increased during the past week nearly 2,000,000 bu, and was on the 5th inst., 1,957,572 bu, against 2,609,063 bu at the corresponding date in 1870. The rail shipments from lake ports for the week ending the 5th inst., were unusually large, being to all points 5,826,960 bu.

"The movement of barley has not yet been commenced, and the visible supply, including new and old, is only about 200,000 bushels.

"The export movement of wheat mostly to Europe, is reported at the rate of about 2,500,000 bu per month, and, including flour to all countries, the movement from this port has been in the ratio of about 3,000,000 bushels per month.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	118¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	114	U. P. R. R.	88¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	114¾	C. P. R. R.	98¾
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cy Pacific	115¾

NEW YORK, August 16, 1871.

Gold dull, opening at 112¾ and closing at 112¾@112¾. Foreign exchange offered at 109. Loans were made at from 1-32 to 1-16 for use. Clearances about $48,000,000. Exports to-day $268,000. Governments strong and advancing. Currency bonds very firm. Offerings at the Treasury to-day $1,770,400 at from 112.12 to 112.24. The *Post* says the leading bankers of Wall street report that they have received dispatches from the agents of the United States Treasury in London, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., to the effect that all the bonds of the $80,000,000 assigned by Boutwell to the European market will be subscribed for almost immediately.

The Stock market opened rather quiet, when the bears attempted to hammer prices, but the whole list rallied quickly, being led by Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Wabash. Panams has been very strong, selling up to 66¾. A good many operators are returning and are active and higher, the market is looked for. The market was strong and close. Speculative interest is continued to centre in Pac fic Mail, Panama and Northwestern. Money easy, 2@3c. State bonds strong with moderate business.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5-20's, 1862, 114¼; '64, 114; '65, 114½; do. new, 113¾; '67, 113¾; '68, 114¾; 10-40's, 113¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 75; do. new, 75¾; Virginia, new, 77; do. old, 75; North Carolina, old, 45; do. new, 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 31¾; do. preferred, 54¾; Adams Express, 84; Wells Fargo Express, 66¾; American Union Express, 58¾; United States Express, 56¾; Pacific Mail, 32¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 30¾; preferred, 54¾; Hudson River, 131; Reading, 93; preferred, 93¾; Harlem, 128; preferred, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 118¾; Northwestern, 70¾; pfd. 91¾; Rock Island 108¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 80¾; preferred 89¾; Wabash 63¾; preferred 84; Fort Wayne 99¾; Terre Haute 23, preferred 58; Chicago & Alton 124¾; preferred 127; Toledo and Wabash 49¾; C. C. & I. C. 87¾; Burlington & Quincy 144; Lake Shore 109¾; Illinois Central 133. Union Pacific 32¾; Central Pacific Bonds none; Union 88.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals soda, 4¾.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 5@7 cts.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged; prime to choice is in fair demand, with sales at 17@18; common and medium grades continue dull, and, in consequence of the excessive hot weather, most of the arrivals are in bad condition.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25, $4.50.

CORN MEAL—The demand continues light and entirely wholly of a retail character, and we continue to quote at 80@85 per bushel.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, and holders are anxious to close out. Country Lard also dull at 8¾@8¾.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged; 10@10¾ for prime Ohio Goshen; 9@9¾ for Factory, and 8@9 for Dairy.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, quoted at 23 cts—usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—The market continues exceedingly dull and prices weak and drooping, 12@13 for strictly fresh. The demand appears to be unusually light, and, in consequence, while the receipts are by no means large, the stock is large and increasing.

FRUITS—Apples continue very dull, and, with liberal receipts, the stock is increasing and prices are weak and lower; fair to prime, $1.50@2.00 per bbl; choice, $2.50. Peaches still coming in freely, but, with a steady demand, prices are still maintained, $1.00@2.00 per box. Damsel Plums, $3.00@3.50 per box, and the receipts continue light. Pears, $3.00@5.00 per bbl. Grapes, 7@9 cts per lb. Blackberries—season over. Foreign Fruits very dull, and there is no prospect of any immediate improvement; importers are said to be losing money.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice; demand light and confined almost wholly to supplying immediate wants. We continue to quote good spring extras at $5.50@5.75; choice baker's flour, $6 @6.25; good to choice red winter wheat, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for wheat and with continued light receipts, prices are still maintained; $1.18@1.22 for fair to choice red wheat and $1.25@1.32 for white. Oats continue flat, not only in this market but in the country, in New York as well as Chicago, and the indications at the present writing, point to still lower prices. We reduce our quotations to 40@43 buying and 45@47 selling—sale of 1 car mixed at 45; the receipts have been large for some days, and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, holders generally are anxious to realize. Corn, also, is weak and prices are tending downward with increased offerings; mixed shelled in bulk, 64@68; prime yellow shelled, 67@68. The material decline in the price of oats, with the warm weather combined, has cut down the demand very materially. Rye is steady at former quotations; sale 1 car No. 1 western at 75. Barley is unsettled and in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at 85@92 for No. 1 spring. There is very little inquiry for it, nor is it likely that there will be until the "heated term" is over.

GROCERIES—The market presents but little that is really new or important; in the tie that is really new or important; in the east, Sugars are still reported dull and weak while Coffees are strong and tending upward. The New York *Bulletin* of Thursday ward. The New York *Bulletin* of Thursday says of Coffee: "There has been a good demand for Brazils, almost exclusively from the mand for Brazils, almost exclusively from the trade, and the market remains in an extremetrade, and the market remains in an extremely firm condition throughout, and at the close ly firm condition throughout, and at the close prices are advanced about ¼c per lb. gold, on good to prime grades. Holders generally seem to be greatly encouraged by the continued demand for good coffees, which is even better than expected, and with the stock in this city considerably reduced, samples are being laid away for further improvement. Java is well under control and firmly held for the full figures of the last advance, and owners do not appear to be seeking customers." The same paper in referring to Sugars, says that the market is exceedingly depressed.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SUGARS—Crushed, Powdered and White Honey, 70 Havemeyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 65@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¼.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9¾ cts; good, 9½.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb. for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 24@25; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HINKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HAY—Baled is again offering more freely, and with a light demand, the market is dull and prices are barely n aintained, $24@25 per ton, as to quality and condition.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quoted steady, in a jobbing way, at $21@22 per ton for Bran; $33@35 for Middlings and $40@43 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—$2@2.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—No extra (Pittsburgh make) still quoted at 70@72 in a jobbing way.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 1 in shell.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower; 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 65@70 for old.

POTATOES—Unchanged and dull; sales at $1.75 per bbl. Baltimore Sweets, $4.00@5 per bbl. Jerseys, $6@7, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 6¾@7; sugars cured, rinsed sides, 8; clear, 9; Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½; sugar cured hams, 15@15¾. Prime kettle lard, 10@10¾ in tes; 11@11¼ to large sizes bucket. Western Reserve Mess Pork very dull; nominally, $14.

SEEDS—The receipts of Timothy Seed continue liberal and with but a limited demand the market is weak though prices are nominally unchanged, $4@4.25 per bushel in a jobbing way. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1.80. Clover dull and nominal at $6.50@7.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SUMAC—Selling Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $10 to $20 per 100, according to quality and size.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far this week have been heavy, much larger than for several weeks preceding, and, with rather unfavorable advices from the east, the market is sluggish and unsatisfactory and prices are lower. There are a fair number of buyers on hand, and there has been a fair business in the aggregate, but eastern shippers are again clamorous for low prices, and holders, it would seem, either have to make concessions or ship on further east on their own account; the demand for the medium grades of cattle is rather better than for stric ly prime, and, in consequence, the former are selling more rapidly than the latter. In regard to quality, the average, so far as we could learn, was about the same as last week, if anything, a shade handier; we are receiving a number of good droves from Ohio and Kentucky, but the most of them will go on east in first hands, as holders are very unwilling to sell at the prices offered. Prime to extra 1,200 to 1 400 lb steers may be quoted at 5¼@5¾, and we did hear of 6c being offered and refused for a fancy drove of Ohio steers.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Cryst to Carper & B	9	11,380	4 87
Rinehard to Selzer	34	43,460	5 25
" to Carper & B	37	47,720	4 40
Conley to Bear	12	16,400	4 08
"	6	6,440	3 75
Bowler to Gallagher	17	20,620	4 50
Pinnell to Delone	35	37,620	5 00
" Bear	17	20,000	5 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold for:			
Gallagher	16	20,960	5 00
Coy & T to "	44	41,500	4 25
Coy & T to Kennedy	22	15,610	3 50
Sadler, H & Co, sold for:			
White to Gallagher	36	43,240	5 00
Galvin to "	34	39,280	5 00
" Hare	17	17,660	4 25
Carpenter & M to B'walter	20	19,780	4 20
" Gallgher	20	19,980	4 60
Stevenson to Moses	19	20,180	4 75
Lackey to Buckwalter	20	20,120	4 50
Anderson to Hazlewood	10	11,350	4 25
" Bear	4	3,500	4 10
Gillespie to Fegley	33	35,440	4 60
Smith, Watson & B. sold:			
No. Wgt. Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price
16 19,950 5 00	16	20,810	5 15
15 15,800 4 90	20	15,420	4 75
Holmes, L & Co sold:			
18 21,160 4 90	117	115,280	4 50
37 38,740 4 15	4	6,060	5 25
3 2,820 5 00	19	20,770	4 90
19 14,480 4 00	9	7,180	4 25
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Quay to Delone	2	2,000	4 75
" Kelly	19	20,650	P T
Greenwald to Dalton	17	19,460	5 00
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.			
Fleming to Lamb	17	20,500	5 00
Shamberg to Robertson	14	14,960	
Hawkins to Goldrin	10	10,840	4 25
Whittlesey to Lamb	18	2,730	5 25
Howell to Lamb	53	62,410	5 15
Corbin to Dalton	64	73,470	5 00
McCormick to Moses	64	81,540	5 25
Moore to Thrasher—bulls	11	7,070	3 00
Greenwald to Moses	11	21,200	4 00
Merrill to Beam	16	17,380	4 50
Marvin to Bear	15	12,560	4 00
L Smith to McArdle	19	20,520	5 25
L Smith to Fritz	40 ave	1,100	5 00

SHEEP.

The receipts thus far this week, have been liberal, said to be larger than during the same time last week, and while the market is a little sluggish and buyers generally bearish, there is yet no material decline in prices, and the arrivals should continue large, lower prices will possibly prevail before the close of the week, but if not, the chances are that prices will be maintained. Prime 100 to 11-lb sheep may be quoted at 5½@5.25 and good to prime lambs at 6@6¼. Lambs dull and 50 to 90 lbs average at 5@5¼.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
McGeorge to Detrich	115	9,320	4 87
Conley to Lloyd	417	31,750	4 65
Fahs to Aleora	72	5,500	4 90
Crawford to Oimus & Z	98	8,340	4 90
Bayard & D to Lloyd	979	70,390	4 65
Bayard & D to Pancoast	249	18,670	4 60
Bayard & D to Lloyd	661 per head		2 2
Lias to Pearce	98 per head		2 75
Lias to Pearce	66 per head		2 20
Hazelwood & B sold for:			
Barnes to Lantz	319	15,910	4 50
Iddings to Lantz	99	8,920	4 80
Atkinson to Landis	179	13,880	4 60
Calahan to Erisman	201	16,880	4 85
Scott to Lloyd	100	7,860	4 25
Vorhees to Pearce	427	29,640	4 30
Sadler H & Co sold for:			
Hurst to Pancoast	284	21,300	4 25
Casterline to Yarnell	202	18,850	5 00
Manor to Alcorn	108	9,400	4 15
Vail to Pearce	107	7,940	4 25
Adams to Lloyd	117	8,170	4 12
Draper to Lloyd	403	30,440	4 87
Galvin to Pancoast	333	24,740	5 25
Baber to Alcorn	196	15,220	4 40
Hedges to Erisman	224	16,190	5 50
Smith, Watson & B sold:			
No. Wgt. Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price
189 16,420 5 25	198	per head	2 50
97 8,560 5 10	19	13,640	4 60
362 35,980 5 55			
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:			
50 3,960 4 40	198	15,480	4 50
228 18,140 5 30	201	17,400	5 20
398 30,800 4 50	374	34,940	5 25
38 2,930 4 25	598	53,490	4 50
61 5,350 5 15	219	16,070	4 50

HOGS.

Prime heavy corn fed hogs, such as are usually bought for Philadelphia, are in steady demand and in consequence of a light supply, prices are a shade higher; on the other hand, light hogs, are weak, and as compared with the close of the week previous are lower. The former may be quoted at $4.50@4.70 and the latter at $5@5.25. A couple of weeks ago there was little or no difference between the light and heavy ones; now the latter are bringing ½@¾ of a cent more and even at this premium sell more readily.

	No.	Wgt.	Price
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
Adams to Hedges	56	11,350	4 60
McGill to Hedges	48	10 730	4 55
Himas to Smith	49	11,650	4 55
Minard to Smith	55	9 870	4 55
Fair to Smith	22	4,270	4 55
Benedict to Gillett	103	20,570	4 55
Sadler, Haven & Co sold for:			
Fort S & Co to Gillespie	119	23,490	4 60
Fort S & Co to Muth & Co	81	24,570	5 15
Anderson to E Smith	36	5,620	4 25
Fort S & Co to Myrtle & Bro	328	45,780	4 75
Thrasher to Krause & Co	120	22,410	4 60
Keller & Ul ry sold for:			
Wilson to Allerton	115	22,680	4 80
Graham to Voester	82	28,140	5 12
No. Wgt. Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:			
43 9,040 4 75	45	11 940	5 05
8 2,320 4 12	11	3,770	4 70
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:			
87 22,790 5 25	50	11,770	4 60
90 17,340 4 75	39	9,780	4 70
79 20,460 5 25	13	4,880	
330 85,970 5 50	51	11,350	4 55

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. R. H. Davis, after a severe attack of fever, is able to be about again. He is heavy in the sheep trade, and he occasionally takes a fly in hogs.

R. C. Crum is now connected with the well-known firm of Sadler, Haven & Co.

Keller & Ulery, although a comparatively new firm, have succeeded in building up a very snug trade. This firm makes a specialty of stock hogs, and those wanting to buy or sell could not do a better thing than consult Messrs. K. & U.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871. }

The petroleum market continues very dull and presents no new features worthy of special notice. The receipts of crude and shipments of refined continue large, but the great proportion of these arrivals and shipments are being placed on former contracts; the sales during the past six weeks, or since the 1st of July, have been remarkably light for that particular season of the year, and, what worse still, there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement.

CRUDE.

Market very dull, prices weak but nominally unchanged. Spot or seller August, 11¾@ 1 ¾, seller all year, 11¾@11¾; buyer all year, 12¾.

REFINED.

August, 23¾@23¾; September, 24¾; October, 24¾; buyer all year, 24¾. Sale 1,000 bbls October, at 24¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Continue very dull, though prices are nominally unchanged; 1.60 for country and $1.70 for city—delivered.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works 228, account H Reasbach; Citizens O W 148, account Duncan & Y; Standard O W 80, account Bates & G; Sunbeam O W 314, account T Hackett; Standard O W 154, account T Hackett; Standard O W 74, account Bates & G; Commercial O W 240, account W Stewart; Liberty O W 240, account W Stewart; Brilliant O W 80, account J Munhall; Tarentum O W 80, account Vandergrift & F; Citizens O W 564, account O G & A R R.

Total 2,726.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 150 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Brown & Wagner 446 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co., 181 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Martin & Co. 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Riter 207 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKeivy & Co. 153 bbls refined oil, to Logan. Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 255 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 253 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. An McKee & Sons, 417 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 211 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co, Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 573 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Oil Co., 208 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 305 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total 4,309 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 16. 12 M.—Crude 12c in barrels. Refined: August, 23¾c bid; September a-ad October, 24¾c bid. Market steady.

5 P. M.—Crude 12c. Refined: August 23¾@ 23¾c; September 24¼@24¾c; October 24¼@ 24¾c; sales 1,000 bbls each September and October at 24¾c; market quiet. Weather hot.

NEW YORK, August 16, 12 M.—Market quiet and steady. Crude nominal, with sellers at 12¾c; there were no buyers at this figure. Refined a little steadier; August contract worth 23¾c; no sales.

3 P. M.—Market quiet but held firm, crude nominally at 13¾c; no buyers. Refined held steady at 24c by receivers; no sales; the best bids were 23¾@23¾c for contracts; 2,000 bbls b. o. n. all the year said at 24¼c.

OIL CITY, PA., August 16.—12:30 P. M.—Market quite; firm: Lower Creek, $4.60@$4 65. Oil City, $4.30@4.35. Weather cloudy and hot.

PARKERS, August 16—1 P. M.—Market firm; considerable inquiry, $4.40.

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—12 M.—Market very dull; nothing doing; $4.12¾@$4.15 bid. Weather very warm.

ROUSEVILLE, August 16—12 M.—Market dull at $4.60. No sales; nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 16.—12 M.—Market quiet; offering $4.65@$4.70. No sales reported. PLEASANTVILLE, August 16.—12 M. Market dull at $3.90.

Grain and Produce Exchange.

The first annual session of the Pittsburgh Grain and Produce Exchange was held yesterday, and the attendance was large, fully up to all the most sanguine friends of the movement expected. A great number of our oldest and most prominent houses were represented. Several sales were effected, as follows:

450 bush old red and amber wheat at $1.40.
2 cars prime old red at $1.28.
1 car shelled corn, private terms.
800 bush oats at 47.
300 bush oats at 46.
One half car seconds at $23.50 per ton.
One half car Middlings at $32.
No new wheat offered. Some old crop oats (black and white, mixed) offered at 55. Plenty of Corn offered at 66@67, but no buyers above 62@63.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 16, 1871.

FLOUR—Nominal.

WHEAT—Quiet and easier for cash, and firmer and higher for futures: No 2 spring $1.05¾ for cash; $1.02¾ for August. This afternoon quiet and firmer at $1.03 for August; 99¾@ 99¾c for September.

CORN—No 2 mixed weak and lower at 45c for cash; 44¾c for August; 43¾c for September. This afternoon quiet at 45@45¼c for August; 43¾@43¾c for September.

OATS—Active, and advanced to 30c for cash; 29¾@30c for August.

RYE—No 2 quiet and weaker at 56@56¼c.

BARLEY—Nominally: No 3 58@61c for cash; 59c for September.

HIGHWINES—Active and strong at 89c.

MESS PORK—Weaker at $12.25 for September.

LARD—Winter steamed 8¾@8¾c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.80.

CATTLE—In liberal supply and a shade weaker at $3.37@4.25.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 3,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 1,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Cotton steady; middling upland 18¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 8,000 barrels at State $4.80@5.10 for common to good extra $5.15@5.40; good to choice $5.50@6; white western extra $6@6.75; Ohio extras $5.25@6.30. St. Louis $5.45@6.75 for medium to choice red winter $5.40@6.75; good to choice $6.80@7.50

HOME NEWS.

Ayer's Latin School.—The next session of Ayer's Latin School will commence on Monday, September 4. The Principal can be seen daily at the room, No 29 Fifth avenue, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. See advertisement in another column.

Kicked by a Horse.—Patrick Timmony, employed as a driver at the Novelty Works, was yesterday very severely injured by the kick of a vicious horse that he was working about. The left thigh was very badly lacerated but no bones were broken. Dr Addison Arthurs attended the wounded man and afforded all necessary relief.

Principal Elected.—The School Directors of the Second ward, Allegheny City, at a meeting on last Tuesday evening, elected Prof. G. Ingham Hardy Principal. Mr. McCord was Prof. T. McCord, Principal. Mr. McCord was formerly of Sharpsburg, and was an earnest, energetic teacher. The school is one of the two largest in the State, and under the management of the young Professor, we look for it ranking among the best as well as the LARGEST.

Sun Stroke.—Michael Laughlin had a severe attack of prostration from the excessive heat of yesterday, and was taken to the residence of the St. Clair street bridge. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 29 Perry street, and was attended by Dr. Addison Arthurs. Last evening he was bey nd danger. To much care cannot be exercised these sultry days against exposure to the rays of the sun. A few leaves or a wet cloth or handkerchief placed in the crown of the hat is a sure preventative against sun stroke.

Free Vaccination.—Why does our Board of Health impose on the pay-citizen of the city by sending them parties to be vaccinated, for which service they offer them no pay. As we look on the matter, it is a shame to impose on the good nature of the Doctors. Allegheny pays her physicians fifty cents for each vaccination, made and we can see no good reason why this much richer city should impose her paupers on their charity. Let some fee be fixed a d paid to those who now gratuitously go the public vaccination. A better expenditure of the city money's could be made. There is no good reason why physicians more than any other people should work for nothing.

Peach Festival.

Some of our Welsh fellow-citizens, than whom none are more orderly, peaceful, industrious and deserving, have made ample preparation for an enjoyable festival, to be held this day, to-morrow and next day, at Lafayette Hall, Wood street. The proceeds are in aid of the Welsh Congregational church in Ross street, Pittsburg. Most of the members are in their living by the daily labor, and have adopted the expedient of the festival to raise means for the necessary purposes of the congregation. The occasion will be a pleasant one to the visitors, and we hope they will be so numerous as to make their labors one for the worthy and deserving Cambrians who worship in the Ross street church.

Barge Club Excursion.

The following members of the Pittsburg Barge Club started this morning on an excursion over the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Conneautaqua Lake: Maj W G. McCandless, Wm. Wilkins, George & Cook, Charles E Mc-Knight, E S Dalzell, E S Dubstetter. The crew took with them a boat, and upon their arrival at Meadville it is their purpose to row down the Conneautaqua creek to the river, will ship their boat by rail to Salamanca, on the Allegheny river, about two hundred and eighty miles from this city, when they will again take water and row all the way to Pittsburgh. The boys expect to be absent about two weeks, and we have no doubt they will have a very pleasant time.

Life Insurance General Agent Wanted.

An old leading and well-established Life Insurance Company, of New York city, wants a General Agent of experience and character for the counties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Greene, Fayette Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong, in this State.

Gentlemen of standing, integrity and ability in the above territory, can apply for such part thereof as they can satisfactorily occupy advantage. Address "S T A," Care PITTSBURGH GAZETTE Office.

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OVER A PRECIPICE.

A Carriage Containing Four Persons Precipitated Over an Embankment Twenty Feet High. One Passenger and the Driver Badly Hurt.

A frightful accident, although not attended with fatal results, occurred Tuesday night in the vicinity of Dinwiddie street in the Thirteenth ward. A carriage belonging to Mr. W S. Jackson and driven by Harry Skinner, was returning from a wedding at the Centenary Church on Locust street. A number of the guests were in the vehicle, whose names we b ve not been a le to ascertain. While proceeding along Dinwiddie street, in the dark being dark, the driver missed his way, and turned off on a private road, leading to a precipice twenty feet high. Over the precipice horses, carriage and all were precipitated. Strange to relate none of the occupants, of whom there were four, were badly injured except a young lady, who was severely cut on the head and face, and otherwise bruised. The driver was so badly hurt that it was found necessary to carry him to a house near by, where he received medical aid and attention. The horses were cut and bruised considerably, and the carriage was smashed to pieces.

This is another admonition to the authorities concerning man-traps.

GAS AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The Heavy Expense for Gas at the Court House has been agitated to some purpose. The County Commissioners have in contemplation the erection of works to supply the Court House with its own gas, and have to that end asked for estimates of the probable cost of the proposed enterprise. They have ascertained that the gas works can be erected at a cost not exceeding three thousand dollars, and this information, we understand, has induced them to take preliminary steps toward carrying the project into execution.

They reason thusly: The cost of gas per annum at the Court House would be about five thousand dollars. If works can be erected for that amount, there can be no doubt that the county would be greatly benefited financially in years to come. There is yet another argument in favor of the scheme. Not seven years ago, the cost of gas was only $2 and not much twelve hundred dollars. The cost amount, nearly, has been increasing to that alarming extent which we have depicted. It is argued that if the cost of gas continues to advance in the same ratio for another seven years, which is the case of its own, the county would be compelled to pay a larger amount for this one item than for salaries, and perhaps, for many other bills of expense combined. If the Board of Commissioners are satisfied on these points, they have instructed that the gas works be constructed as speedily as possible.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

A South Side small Pox Patient Commits suicide.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named John Will, residing in Virgin alley, near 13th street Birmingham, committed suicide by strangling himself with a strip of muslin. It appears that the deceased had been afflicted with small pox since last Tuesday, and that yesterday while in a fever produced by the disease, he destroyed himself in the manner described

At the inquest held by the Coroner, last evening the following testimony was heard:

Mrs. Margaret Will, wife of the deceased, testified as follows: My husband was about fifty-five years of age; he took sick last Thursday night; called in two physicians; they said he had small pox. One week ago to-day he tied a handkerchief around his neck and choked himself till he was nearly dead; it took two hours or so to bring him to life again; he stayed in Friday evening at nine o'clock; he was not a drinking man. It was about three o'clock when I left my husband for about five minutes; when I returned I found his face covered; I called him, he gave no answer; I then left my children in charge of a strip of muslin wrapped tightly around and three fingers in his mouth. When I pulled his fingers out he uttered one moan; in a short time he was dead.

Dr. Aur. Schiller, one of the attending physicians, testified that the deceased had small-pox, and that he strangulated himself while in a fever, by twisting a piece of cloth around his neck.

The jury rendered their verdict as follows: That John Will came to his death by committing suicide, he, said death, having been produced by small-pox, having tied a handkerchief around his neck and strangled himself.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Health—Measures Taken to abate Certain Nuisances Some Sensible Resolutions.

The Board of Health held a special meeting, called by the Sanitary Committee yesterday afternoon to take measures for the abatement of several cess pool nuisances. The following members were present: Messrs. Hays, House, Edwards, Fleming, McCandless and Albelz.

In the absence of President Gross, Dr. McCandless was called to the chair.

The first case taken up was that of James McGinn. The Health officer was instructed to take action notify him to abate the nuisance upon neglect of which, proceedings shall be instituted against the said James McGinn.

In the case of each of the following persons the Health officer was instructed to abate the nuisances complained of, against them, viz: P. Doran, P. McQuillan, Patrick Kee, Mrs. J. H. Smith, John Kee, Conrad Krafe, Mrs. J. H. Smith, John Lyon, Ed Dithridge, Robert Watson, Capt. Wm. Ward, Capt. Madison Bantley, John McGarrah.

Mr. Albelz suggested that the Central Board of Education be requested to postpone the opening of the public schools until such time as in their judgment they consider it safe to do so, in order not to enhance the spread of small pox.

In the case of E Ingraham, which was before the last meeting, the Health officer was instructed to abate the nuisance during suit.

SOME GOOD RESOLVES.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Edwards and adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer of the Board is instructed to have all bedding removed and destroyed, when it has been used for small-pox patients, and also to enforce the 23 section of the act of the Board of Health, when in his judgment it becomes necessary for the comfort of the patient, the house to have as many patients placed in the Hospital as possible.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Board, and they request the physicians of this city, to notify the Health Officer of the Board of any case or cases where sanitary regulations are required. And we also request the Mayor to enforce all ordinances against the placing of garbage, or any thing that will tend to produce a nuisance in the streets or alleys of this city. We also call on all good citizens to keep their premises clean, and thereby assist the Board in keeping up proper sanitary regulations in the city.

Resolved, That we hereby notify the citizens that the small-pox is now liable to become epidemic.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Board agreed to meet hereafter until October 1st, twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CLARK SUICIDE AGAIN.

Further Light on the Antecedents of the Suicide —Serious, but Considerate Lovers. Charges Against Coroner West — The Husband of Mrs. Clark a Cool Mover—An Interesting Sketch of the Clarks, &c., &c.

In the Huntington *Journal* of yesterday we find an article in relation to the suicide of Mrs. Clark, at the Union Depot Hotel, which, while it goes far toward dispelling the mystery which has hitherto surrounded the antecedents of that unfortunate woman, we think does great injustice to Coroner West. The paper referred to, after copying the account of the melancholy affair from one of our city papers, says:

Knowing that Clark was in the employ of Capt. E. H. Turner, at Duval Colliery, Six Mile Run, Bedford county, we addressed a note to him to ascertain the facts. He waited until Mr. Clark returned from Pittsburgh and then sent us the annexed statement. Captain Turner is intimately acquainted with the parties, he having been instrumental to some extent in bringing them from Scotland. There is still some mystery in regard to how Mrs. Clark became the possessor of so much jewelry, but Mr. Clark says it was given to her by a relative in Canada. Capt. Turner says:

Both Mr and Mrs. Clark are natives of Scotland, and were brought to this country at an early age by an uncle. Nothing is known of them until some three years since, when they lived in a Western city. I am not at liberty to speak of anything from that time until some two years since, when they were married in New York and started on a visit to England, Ireland and Scotland, in which latter country they owned a small piece of public house, which they kept for some time, but finally sold out and came back to this country, a little over a year since. On landing, they came to Duval Colliery, where they have resided ever since, he being employed as a fire boss. It appears that Mrs. Clark has for some time been subject to attacks of mental depression, the effects of which was that on Saturday last she was pursued by an old woman and two men.

During her residence here it became known that she had very many valuables, among which was an India shawl, worth $500, several diamond rings, diamond breastpin, earrings, a gold watch and chain, bracelets, shawl pins, set with precious stones, and a variety of valuable jewelry.

A short time since she determined to build a house, and in order to raise the money, concluded to pawn a portion of her jewelry. Accordingly she selected some $2 articles, remarking that she "could easily raise $1,000 on them," and on Thursday, July 27th, started for Pittsburgh, her husband accompanying her to Biddlestburg, where she was to take the cars but owing to the late fire the train they required home. The following morning she again started alone. Before leaving home, however, she requested her husband to bid her good-bye as well as several others, and seemed much depressed. Mr. Clark, thinking it would soon pass away, gave her an affectionate kiss, and went to his work. On returning home in the evening he found a letter she had left for him, stating that she would never see him again, as he would bear from them in the following Tuesday. On Saturday, however, he received a telegram from her, dated at Pittsburgh, informing him by telegraph or write to her. Two days after this (Monday evening) he received a telegram announcing her death.

Upon receiving the telegram Mr. Clark was conducted home in the evening by a friend, and there he requested Mr. Clark to look at the ring again. On handing it to him the Coroner, with a facetious comment, handed him a knife and he rolled over the finger. A hunt for it by the Coroner and his companions then ensued. The search was turned off, but Clark's companion detected the glitter of the stones on the floor among the clothes. While waiting Clark was again importuned for the ring and the tickets. Finally the Coroner remarked, "I think I have offered you too much for the tickets" and commenced to pencil some items, then turning to Clark said, "let me see how much the tickets call for." They were accordingly handed to him; he then said, "I think one of the stones in the ring is not very good, let me see it." Clark replied, "I think you have seen it enough as you have worn it three days." Finally again the ring was grasped by the Coroner coolly put the ring and pawn tickets in his pocke t. Astonished at this Clark asked him what he meant, and requested him to give him the things and let him go home. The Coroner's answer was, "I'll be d—d if I go now, I'll see you in h—l first." Judge —, and you must take out letters of administration before you can get them, and they will cost you $25." Clark became much excited, and was taken by the Coroner to the law office of B— & Mc—, on Grant street, where after a private interview with the two lawyers and Coroner they were told they must take out the letters and give $4 000 security, but if Clark would sign a note which was then prepared they would advance the money and let him go home. The note was signed, which is the last that has appeared of it. Mr. Clark was for some time been subject to attacks of mental depression, the effects of which was that on Saturday last he was pursued by an old woman and two men.

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